

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 21

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(Caixa 108.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 21ST, 1895.

AMONG the bad tendencies of the new political regime under which we are now existing, is that of official interference in private affairs. It is an interference so minute in some cases as to be a source of constant exasperation and complaint, and a temptation to open resistance. It is the popular belief that official oppression and imposition are products of the more despotic forms of government, but the history of South and Central America proves that this is untrue. Nothing more despotic has ever been known than the republican governments of these Latin-American countries, nor less of real liberty and independence. In Argentina the average citizen enjoys less liberty and fewer privileges than the so-called down-trodden subject of European monarchy. And every year the burdens of officialism are increased, and the chains of irresponsible authority are drawn about him more closely. Here in Brazil, unhappily, the tendencies are all in the same direction. We do not speak of the outrages committed during the Peixoto dictatorship, for that was an exceptional period, but of the common, every-day occurrences in all parts of the country, such as interferences in elections, assaults on men known to be in opposition to the government, the arbitrary seizure of property for private as well as for public purposes, the imposition of burdensome and illegal taxes, the immunities enjoyed by officials in violating the law and trespassing upon the rights of others, the irresponsible use of public revenues, even for private advantage, and the aggressive interference of municipal officials in the private affairs of citizens. This last-named tendency is fast becoming an intolerable abuse. Among the many instances of this, which are covered by specific ordinances, we need go no further than the regulations referring to the construction and repair of buildings. Instead of adopting a general law providing for street alignments and secure construction, the authorities consider it necessary to enter into a minute examination of the plans, and to order any alterations they may think best. The proprietor is no longer master of his own property and plans, for he must build to please the authorities, or not build at all. If he is in a hurry, then his position is simply unbearable, for the municipal engineer will take months to examine a plan which ought to have been passed in an hour. And it is just the same with repairs—fees, changes, delays, and unbearable interference. There is simply no limit to their meddling. We have now reached that point where a householder in this city can not paint, plaster, paper, or whitewash his house, either inside or out, without a municipal license. He can not repair the floor, or wall, or ceiling, or roof, without having a fiscal at his heels, and if he would cut through a wall, even though it be a partition in his own house, he must go

on his knees before our municipal autoerats and humbly beg their license. Though his building be his own property, he can not do with it what he wishes without first securing municipal permission. Should his roof fall in on him, he can not even repair it without first spending a week or two in soliciting permission. Though he may build and pay taxes on the building, its control is practically in other hands. It is idle, perhaps, to say that all this is contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution, for no one cares whether the fundamental law of land is observed or not. Our municipal council simply decrees what it pleases, and as no recourse is provided for us, we must perforce submit. But the abuse will not stop where it is; it will go on augmenting its mischievous power until the exasperated people will bear it no longer, and then we shall have another addition to the already long record of South American revolutions. If Brazil wishes to avoid the experiences which have brought so much discredit upon South American republics, something must be done to check the aggressions and interferences of officialism. And it must be done promptly and effectually. Not only must these obnoxious taxes and supervisory ordinances be forbidden, but the people must be provided with competent judicial recourses to which they can appeal whenever they consider themselves prejudiced.

If the report is true concerning the diplomatic indiscretions of Minister Salvador de Mendonça, the Brazilian government should lose no time in placing him in a position where his loquacity can not endanger the good relations between this and another country. It is possible, of course, that the reported interview never took place, and it is probable that his statements have been exaggerated, even if it did take place. But, in view of the delicate nature of the relations between Brazil and Uruguay, he should have said absolutely nothing. At Washington he could not know the real situation on the Rio Grande frontier, nor could he know just what the relations between the two countries are at any given moment. An injudicious comment might either estrange the two countries, or might defeat important diplomatic negotiations for a better understanding between them. Whatever the Uruguayan people themselves may think or desire, it appears certain that their government has tied to maintain neutrality, and has even gone out of its way to assist the Brazilian government in suppressing the revolution in Rio Grande. But if the Monteiros, Abbotts and Mendonças are permitted to abuse their official positions by making serious charges against Uruguay and by advocating a declaration of war against that country, this friendly support will certainly be forfeited. Uruguay is not bound to maintain an army on the Rio Grande frontier for a term of years, nor to assume any burden in the settlement of a neighbor's affairs. Nor is that country obliged to make Montevideo an arsenal of war, and permit the railways of that country to transport Brazilian war material. To a great extent, Montevideo has been a base of supplies for the Brazilian forces in Rio Grande, and if this favor is withdrawn it will be due to these amateur diplomats, who have not yet learned how to control their tongues and pens. It should be remembered that Uruguay occupies a most difficult position, and that the continuation of this civil war in Rio Grande involves a considerable increase of expenditure to that country if strict neutrality is to be maintained. And it may be considered a disputed question whether the failure of one country to maintain order within its own boundaries for a term of years, does not give her neighbors a right to protest against a situation which imposes upon them the expense and risk of extraordinary precautions in the enforcement of neutrality.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

A very enthusiastic welcome was given to the new Portuguese minister, Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro, who arrived here on the steamer *Clyde* last Sunday morning. Three ferry-boats and a large number of tow-boats, launches and smaller craft, went to meet him. He landed at the navy yard where there had assembled to welcome him a dense mass of people so compact that it was with extreme difficulty that he succeeded in reaching his carriage.

At 9:15 he set out from the navy yard, accompanied by about 50 carriages containing representatives of the press, and of various associations

and other prominent persons, and proceeded, amidst the cheers of the multitude that thronged the streets, through Rua Primeiro de Março, Rua do Ouvidor and Rua Gonçalves Dias, stopping on the last of these streets at the office of the *Jornal do Brasil*, where the little daughter of Dr. Fernando Mendes, editor of that paper, presented him a beautiful bouquet. After a short delay he again set out for the Hotel Metropole, which he reached at 10:05, having received on the way many demonstrations of esteem.

At 11:30 he gave a breakfast to the representatives of the press and of the associations that welcomed him. Many toasts were drunk, ending with that of the representative of the *Jornal do Commercio* to the King of Portugal.

The demonstrations continued throughout the day. Several of the streets were decorated and at night brilliantly illuminated; and at one of the theatres a play was given in his honor.

The daily press contained articles welcoming him to Brazil and some of the papers published his portrait. Yesterday they all gave a detailed account of the demonstrations, in which it is estimated by one of them, over 30,000 persons took part.

The *Gazeta da Tarde* very justly remarks that these demonstrations in honor of Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro were scarcely needed to emphasize the well-known fact that friendly relations between Brazil and Portugal, though officially suspended by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, have never ceased to exist between the two peoples.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine province of Santa Fé not only does not pay its landholders but also declines to pay the fees of the lawyer who has defended it in all its lawsuits during the past ten years, who has now brought an action to recover \$75,000 for services rendered.

—It is estimated that, in the factories of the Argentine provinces of Salta and Jujuy, the total production of sugar this year will reach 700,000 arrobas. The plantations are rapidly increasing in both provinces and three factories have recently been fitted with the most perfected machinery.

—The *Revista* of Buenos Aires calls attention to the fact that no fewer than seven Argentine military commissions, comprising 67 members, are now in Europe, or *en route*. Many of these are designed, of course, to give employment to certain influential personages, and the whole of them are superfluous and unnecessary. Officialism and militarism are proving no light burdens for Argentina.

—In March there were 2,262 births (318 illegitimate), 434 marriages and 1,204 deaths, of which 246 were from infectious diseases (cholera 51, diphtheria 20, typhoid 28, smallpox 21, scarlet fever 33, etc.) in the city of Buenos Aires. There were 2,673 immigrant arrivals, and 2,355 departures for foreign destinations during the month. The population of the city was estimated at 607,400.

—Quarantine on arrivals from Argentina has been raised in Montevideo provided passengers are previously disinfected in Flores Island lazaretto. We understand that the disinfection is not gratis and that the famous lazaretto draws an indirect *tax* from every passenger. Why not put a tax at once upon all passengers landing in Montevideo in favor of the interested *Burdas* of the lazaretto? It would be better for all sides.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, April 27.

—A syndicate of capitalists has purchased all the coming season's sugar crop in the province of Tucuman at the rate of \$4 the arroba. A third part of the profits will be given to the growers who enter into the agreement. Another syndicate will shortly be formed to purchase all the alcohol produced in the province at the rate of 20 cents per litre. This is likely to mean high sugar and alcohol, as the syndicates will become regular "rings."—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Edward Casey has succeeded in establishing a syndicate in London to undertake the export of live cattle from here to England and he has been appointed inspector-general on this side. Mr. Brett has closed a large contract to deliver cattle from Argentina, giving 700 lb. carcasses at Liverpool and 200 lb. of fat at the rate of £12 per head. The American boat of that class will weight 2,500 or 3,000 per cent. more than the River Plate ones guaranteed to give as good beef. A good trade in live-stock is therefore likely to spring up between this country and England.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Lieut. Antonio Ballesteros has brought down from Formosa 34 recruits for the navy, all of them volunteers. The method of obtaining a volunteer for the navy is extremely simple, at least according to the testimony of an eye-witness who saw the list performed. As war-vessels when in dock always attract a certain number of loafers along-side, the likely ones are picked out and are ordered on board, with a little quiet persuasion, and once there it is all up with them, they sign articles, and some glorious volunteers are thus secured. The process has a good deal to recommend it from the officers' point of view, and the volunteers' is not taken into account.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We are again threatened with a revolution in the province of Santa Fé, before many months have passed, as the united opposition parties are determined to take advantage of the removal of the troops to oust Governor Leiza and his official supporters from office. It is considered an open secret that the national government would not view with disfavor any popular movement in this misgoverned province, which would have the effect of terminating the existing state of misgovernment, and the downfall of the miserable party responsible for it. The recent reconciliation of the Leivas with the Galvists will certainly give an impetus to the revolutionary movement, as the object of the new coalition is to isolate the Rosquista influence in the province. The latter is not likely to succumb to the will of Galvez without a struggle, consequently we may shortly hear of the withdrawal of the government troops from the province at the instigation of General Rosa, which will be the signal for the revolt to take shape.—*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that Mr. Michael D'Inceen, for many years editor and manager of *The Southern Cross*, has retired from active participation in the direction of that paper. Mr. D'Inceen has shown unusual energy and ability in the management of his paper, and he retires with honor and credit. His successor, Mr. W. Bulfin, possesses one of the most trenchant and fearless pens in Argentina, is already a popular writer, and will make his management of the paper a success.

—A traveller just returned from Mendoza states that the excitement in that province at present is principally confined to the uniform guard question which the *Manchegos* have taken up with great vigor and are carrying out with real earnestness, the officers going in for evening classes for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the drill, while the ladies are helping the good cause by collecting subscriptions for the enrolling of a flag and for the uniforms of the poorer members. The *Menchegos* are a sturdier set of men than the majority of the provincials, and would make good soldiers if it ever came to the push, although at the time it might be a moot point which side they would take up arms for.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Paraguay is catering hard for a repetition of the "crisis of progress" of 1870 and means to attain it by the only infallible course—eviction of inconvertible paper money. To begin with, it intended to issue a round couple of millions, reserving for future consideration the issues of the requisite amounts to bring about the desired progressive crisis. French colonists have already abandoned the republic and the Italians are following suit, for the simple reason that the depreciation of the paper money makes progress impossible. The government, however, cannot understand why foreign colonists refuse to vegetate in Paraguay and measures are about to be taken to curtail the abuse of foreign colonists emigrating.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—According to semi-official statements, which are reputed to be under-estimated, no less than 530,225 national guards have replied to the call of enlistment. It is furthermore under-estimated that half the numbers have not put in an appearance; therefore, it can be safely under-estimated that no less than one million patriots will rush to arms in case of an international conflict. For a republic of five million inhabitants, where children swarm, women abound, old people are fairly represented, and foreigners are as thick as bees, the result is phenomenally surprising, and we are greatly exercised with regard to the supply of hoots and shies to that army, in case of a war. Argentina rises from one bound to the front rank of military powers of the world!—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 4.

—The Montevideo police authorities have surprised and captured a gang of forgers and counterfeiters of money and notes of various countries, who have been pursuing their nefarious trade for some time past. Among the stock ready to plant on the public were notes of large denominations in Brazilian paper, Spanish, Argentine, and coins of Uruguay as well as those of the countries mentioned, but of small denominations. Letters have been discovered on the premises and on the person of the forgers implicating a firm of high standing on this side of the river, as well as the names of Juan Vincent, living at Defensa 369. The Montevideo police have had their eye on these men for some time, but as they only made flying visits to the different countries it was difficult to lay hands on them, but this has at last been done to the credit of the detective force of Uruguay.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 10.

—The statistics regarding the outbreak of cholera in the north of the province of Buenos Aires have now been published. San Nicolás and Pergamino were the two points in which the disease showed most activity, although in neither was the epidemic so severe as in the province of Santa Fé. Altogether there were 722 cases, 432 men and 290 women. Of these 161 men and 117 women recovered, the deaths being thus 271 and 173 respectively, which does not confirm the impression that the disease was much more fatal in the case of men than of women. Of those attacked 50 per cent. have died, which shows the attack to have been one of considerable malignity. The entire province is now free from cholera; indeed, it may be said that it has quieted the whole republic, with the solitary exception of Concordia, where it lingers with extraordinary persistence, several cases having been reported during the present week.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 4.

—In discussing an official statement that the Santa Fé colonies are "peaceful and contented," the *Review*, of Buenos Aires, says:—"If the colonists are thus peaceful and contented, the only thing we can say is that they are content with small mercies. For even supposing the accounts of outrages to be mere idle tales, the increase of taxation is surely somewhat of a grievance. The tax on cereals is a direct disincentive to the principal industry of the country, and its constitutional nature has been impugned, although on appeal this plea was rejected. A new grievance is that of the cattle raiser and feeder. In order to move animals to a suitable place for winter feeding, it is of course necessary to take out a *guia*. Of this no one can complain. But the reason for complaint comes when the charge on the *guia* is raised at a bound from one cent per head to fifty cents per head. In the province of Buenos Aires, which is assuredly not overtaxed in this way, the charge is five cents per head. In Santa Fé, this industry is in need of encouragement; and in order to encourage it, a wise and paternal, not to say a hard-up government imposes a tax ten times as heavy as that in the neighboring province!"

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 14.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladário moved to inquire of the government what sums Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves had demanded and received for his services. He said that he had learned from Dr. Azevedo Soares that three days before accepting office under Marshal Floriano Peixoto the admiral had been heard condemning the vice-

president's policy and enlarging the conduct of the revolutionary squall. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Ercio Coelho made a violent attack on Deputy Serzedello, who, he said, had been elected through the corrupt influence of the Portuguese retail trade in this city. In regard to the war in Rio Grande he declared himself in favor of disarming the troops organized by the government of Julio de Castilhos and sending to Rio Grande a sufficient number of federal troops to put an end to the revolution. This plan, he said, should be executed without regard to the state of exchange, even if it fell to zero; and he would not hesitate, he added, to declare war, if necessary, against the republic of Uruguay. Deputy Serzedello replied, defending his election and asserting that, if the previous speaker could only see in that election the result of foreign influence, it was because he was unable to understand the feelings of those who were tired of crime and bloodshed and long for peace, liberty and order.

MAY 15.—*Senate.*—Senator Pires Ferreira defended himself and Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He declared that he had never caused any one to be shot, nor had he ever persecuted any one, although he was informed of the assistance rendered to the revolutionists by many persons in this city. He did not deny, however, that some persons had been shot, but thought the number had been exaggerated. In civil war, he said, it is necessary to be severe in order to maintain the prestige of the authorities. He did not consider the revolutionists entitled to the protection of the constitution, which they had violated. Those who fall in battle and those who are shot are, in his opinion, alike victims of the horrors of war. He complained of the unjust treatment which he had received from Gen. Castellano and Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under whom, he said, he would never again hold a confidential office, although his refusal to accept such office might injure his military career. He had attempted, he stated, to blow up the *Aquidaban* with a torpedo, and would have succeeded if he had not been betrayed. Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, he stated, had risked his life for the sake of the republic, when Marshal Floriano Peixoto had begun to think that all was lost, the arrival of the government fleet, first at Bahia, and then at Rio de Janeiro, had restored confidence. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Pinto da Rocha made a violent speech against the federalists of Rio Grande do Sul, whom he accused of the most heinous crimes. He vilified the memory of Gumerindo Saravia with the most insulting epithets. If any one should assert, he said, that Julio de Castilhos had ever ordered a single murder, he would not hesitate to qualify the assertion as an infamous lie. If some murders had been committed, they had not been ordered by the republicans, but were merely the result of the spirit of hatred which prevails in the time of civil war.

MAY 16.—*Senate.*—Senator Coelho Rodrigues stated that the legislature of Piahy had considered the office of lieutenant-governor vacant because that officer after obtaining a leave of absence with pay had practiced law at Manaus and had occupied a remunerative office from the state government of Amazonas. Senator Rosa Junior moved to ask for information in regard to the legality of the retirement of members of the Tribunal de Contas. Raio do Ladrão's amnesty bill passed in first discussion and Senator Campos Salles declared that in second discussion he would offer a substitute bill much fuller in its provisions than that of Raio do Ladrão. The president stated that there are over 100 bills from the Chamber of Deputies awaiting the reports of various committees and he begged that the committees would report as soon as possible in order that the discussion of these bills might commence. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Serzedello, after alluding to the horrors described by Deputy Pinto da Rocha, said that, if he wished, he might add to those horrors those resulting from the crimes of Castilhos. It is still too early, he said, to distribute praise and blame, since history frequently reverses contemporary judgments. He defended his own conduct in regard to Rio Grande when he was in the government and declared that at that time he was obliged to give his attention almost exclusively to affairs belonging to the department under his direct control. Discussing the financial part of the question, he stated that since he entered office the government has expended not only the ordinary revenue of the country but also £5,000,000 that he had left in the treasury, 75,000,000 obtained by means of loans and 85,000,000 obtained by the issue of paper money. He asked the government to put an end to the war in Rio Grande, which is fast leaving the country into bankruptcy. He moved to make the following inquiries of the government: What number of troops is now in Rio Grande? What is the amount of the expenditure with the same? What is the monthly cost of the Rio Grande war? The Chamber then proceeded to elect its standing committee.

MAY 17.—*Senate.*—Senators Cruz and Pires Ferreira spoke on political affairs in Piahy and the latter repeated the assertions which he had made on the 15th in regard to Marshal Floriano Peixoto. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Riva da Silva Cordeiro said that the Rio Grande revolutionists have only 2,000 men badly armed and equipped, who, wherever attacked, retreat into Uruguay. He is not in favor of declaring war against Uruguay, but thinks that the Brazilian government should treat that country as Marshal Floriano Peixoto treated Portugal. The election of standing committees was continued.

MAY 18.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Thomaz Delino introduced a bill exempting from compulsory examination at port-of-office examination joined up to November 29, 1894. Deputy José Carlos requested the president to place on the docket the bill for abolishing lotteries. Deputies Paranhos Montenegro, Eduardo Ramos, Luiz D'Agras and Serzedello spoke on the bill relating to river navigation. Deputy Serzedello opposed the bill authorizing the government to expel foreigners from Brazilian territory. This bill, he said, places foreigners under permanent martial law and opens the way to every species of tyranny. He can not understand how democrats who are always prating about liberty, equality and

fraternity, are so eager to pass a bill which is diametrically opposed to all of these. The bill, moreover, is unconstitutional, since the constitution assures alike to Brazilians and foreigners the inviolability of their right to liberty, personal security and property. Protesting against this tyrannical bill, which Brazilian democrats, for reasons that he is unable to comprehend, seem to consider necessary, he moved to return it to the committee on the constitution.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The rains have been copious and general throughout the northern states this year.

—The senatorial election in Alagoas resulted in the choice of Dr. Socrates Guimarães, who received 5,863 votes.

—In the state legislature of Bahia there has been introduced a bill for establishing an elementary school of practical agriculture.

—The state government of Amazonas has made a contract with the Companhia Oriental for the introduction of 3,000 Japanese laborers into that state.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 15th inst. says that Roberto Figueiredo, of the firm of Figueiredo, Paulo & Co., has disappeared, leaving a shortage of 70,000\$.

—At the town of Amargosa, Bahia, the price of farinha de mandioca, which opened on the morning of the 20th ult. at \$300 per 20 litros, had risen at 5 o'clock p.m. to 75000.

—The minister of finance has decided that the lieutenant and accountant of the postoffice in the state of Amazonas are responsible for the delinquency of 39,313,895 which has been discovered in the receipts there.

—The state legislature of Alagoas has voted a law declaring that the superior court is not competent to decide the election of the governor is illegal. Now, then, are the people of the state to get rid of usurping governors?

—A criminal suit has been brought against the governor of Piahy before the sectional court in that state. On the 15th ult. the evidences of witnesses in the case was taken, and the court refused to entertain a plea against its competence in the case.

—The Alagoinhas Granite reservoir, of Fortaleza, Ceará, burst for the second time this year on the 4th inst., causing much damage to neighboring property. It would be good economy, perhaps, to employ a good engineer the next time it is repaired.

—The emigration from Ceará continues to increase. In April the emigrants numbered 156 for the south and 1,804 for the north, against 99 and 1,018 in the same month of 1894. Since January 1st 4,648 laborers had left for the Amazonas rubber forests.

—The Commercial of Santos says that a petition is to be circulated in that city for signature, "Inging the President to promote the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. The petition should have been addressed, in the opinion of some, to the Ministry General Glycerio.

—A telegram from Macaé, state of Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th, states that a man belonging to the opposition had been assassinated when in the act of voting. Is this the political situation that Quintino Bocayna wanted when he helped to overthrow the monarchy in 1889?

—The superior court of Alagoas has communicated its decision of the 27th ult. declaring unconstitutional the election of the present governor of the state, and asks for measures for upholding the state constitution. This governor, it will be remembered, was deposed on the 1st inst., being afterwards reinstated by order of the President of the republic.

—At Bahia a cordial reception was given to Comendador Thomaz Ribeiro, the new Portuguese minister, on his arrival at that city on the 16th inst. The chamber of deputies of the state legislature appointed a committee of three to welcome him, and at the entrance of the Galineta Portuguese de Lencara, where 5,000 people had assembled to witness his arrival, 100 ladies, forming two lines, showered upon him rose petals as he passed. A merchant gave him a dinner, speeches were made and there were many other festivities.

—In Goyaz there is told a story which, if true, is highly creditable to Col. Braz Abrantes, commander of the 20th infantry, and which, at the same time, serves to show that the responsibility for military murders belongs to high civil and military authorities who have not had the courage to confess their crime. Col. Abrantes, it is stated, received in Paraná an order from Rio de Janeiro to shoot his prisoners. In a laconic telegram he peremptorily refused to obey the order, declaring that he would cause no one to be shot without proper trial. If all the officers of the Brazilian army had had so clear a conception of the demands of military honor, the history of the civil war would be stained with fewer crimes.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo telegram of the 14th inst. states that Gen. Hippolyte has ordered the people of the country between Livramento and Quaramirim to leave their homes. This barbarous order, which is in direct violation of Art. 72 of the constitution, will doubtless cause immense suffering. Gen. Hippolyte's object in resorting to such a harsh measure is said to be to prevent the revolutionists from obtaining supplies from the people on the border, nearly all of whom sympathize with the revolution.

A telegram of the 15th inst. says that on the 5th inst. there was skirmishing between Telles and Apparecio Saravia, who, on the following day

received 1,000 horses and on the 10th, it was believed, effected a junction with Saldanha da Gama. Col. Felipe Parinho was said to be near Livramento with 2,000 men.

—According to a telegram of the 17th Apparecio Saravia, on the 11th suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Bagé and 150 of his men penetrated into the city, attacking the barracks of the 5th regiment of cavalry. After a skirmish in which nine Castilhistas were killed and many wounded, the revolutionists retired, carrying with them the arms and prisoners they had captured.

On the 12th Col. Savaget, commander of the garrison of Bagé, with 800 men attacked Apparecio's camp at Niquenda and after three hours fighting was repulsed with heavy loss.

Carlos Telles, informed of what had occurred, was marching from D. Pedrito to Savaget's assistance.

After the engagement at Niquenda, Apparecio Saravia appears to have continued his march to the east, for a telegram of the 17th reports his having passed Arroio Grande, which is north-east of Jaguari. He is said to have destroyed the railway and telegraph lines in the country through which he passed.

A correspondent of the *Jornal do Brasil* describes Saldanha da Gama's headquarters, which is said to be situated in an almost impregnable position, protected at the rear by a river and at the sides by two steep mountains. It can only be reached by a narrow pass, which, according to the correspondent, no man can defend against an army.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Sunday traffic was interrupted on the Sapucahy railway for want of coal.

—Last Thursday a child of 4 years of age was run over and killed by a train at the station of Engenho de Dentro.

—Locomotive *Flamengo Privado* is out of order and has been sent to the Central railway workshops for repairs. It broke down last Friday morning, while drawing a suburban train, at the station of Tuios os Santos.

—For the year 1894 the traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway amounted to £101,143, against £96,416 in 1893. The expenditure in Brazil was £39,498, against £31,900 the preceding year. The directors paid two half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent. each during the year.

—The station at Barra Mansa seems to be an exception to the general rule on the Central railway. In nearly all the branches of the service on that road there are too many employees, while at the Barra Mansa station it is complained that the station-master has only one man to assist him and that consequently he is unable to attend to the shipment of merchandise.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the night of the 16th the shop at No. 67 Praça Tiradentes was robbed of merchandise valued at 10,000\$000.

—Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro has been made honorary member of the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* accuses the city government of violating the ordinance against taking sand from the beaches.

—The pugnacity of Deputy Ercio Coelho is exciting much comment in Uruguay. But, there is nothing in it, neighbor; it is all vapor.

—A. F. Bandeira Junior, an ex-political prisoner, who was banished to Cueny in 1893, has brought a suit against the government for 1,000,000\$.

—Taking time by the forelock, Apparecio Saravia had already on the 12th inst. made a crushing reply to Rivalvaiva Correa's speech on the 17th.

—The new Portuguese minister, Comendador Thomaz Ribeiro, has taken three rooms handsomely furnished at the Hotel Metropole, situated on the left of the building.

—The number of officers who are permitted to attend the military school in this city during the present year has been increased to 150. This is economy with a vengeance.

—On Saturday the Supreme Court granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to ex-Senator Generoso Marques on the ground of the illegality of the suit brought against him in Paraná.

—Why is it that the port sanitary authorities are dodging an inquiry into their methods of imposing quarantine? Are they conscious of having done things which cannot be defended, or explained?

—The section judge of this city has refused a writ of *habeas corpus* to Joaquim da Silva Guimarães, the defaulting treasurer of the Central railway, who, it is stated, has appealed to the Supreme Tribunal.

—The district court has allowed Col. Faiais, director of the Casa de Correção, 15 days, counting from the 16th inst., to answer the charges made against him by Gen. Honorato C'las, an ex-political prisoner.

—There is a plan for raising, by public subscription, the sum necessary for purchasing a building for the Portuguese legation, and on the day on which the subscription was opened (Sunday) the sum of 1,300\$000 was subscribed.

—We regret to note the serious illness of Mr. Algernon H. E. Peire, H. B. M.'s secretary of legation, who was placed in charge of the British consulate after Mr. Ancell's death. These two cases of yellow fever indicate something radically wrong with the sanitary arrangements of the building occupied by the consulate.

—Yesterday morning.—We deeply regret to add permits us to do, that Mr. Peire died at 11:15 last night.

—The Supreme Court has revised and annulled the sentence of the supreme military court punishing Col. Adriano Pimentel for capitalizing to the revolutionists at Tijuca. Col. Pimentel had already been pardoned by the government.

—Gen. Honorato Caldas, one of the government's political prisoners during the revolt, has preferred a complaint before the district judge against the director of the penitentiary for the treatment received during his imprisonment.

—Dr. Fernando Abbott, Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, has been very busy during the past days celebrating conference with prominent persons in this city. If talking is to end the Rio Grande struggle, Dr. Abbott stands a good chance of scoring the victory.

—Under the title of *A Marinha de Oura*, Visconde de Ouro Preto has published a history of the Brazilian navy during the Paraguayan war. In the preface he warns the army and navy that military government will destroy the efficiency of both branches of the service.

—Among the novelties of the past few days is a new illustrated journal, called *A Cigarra*, which begins happily what we trust may be a long and prosperous career. Our new contemporary is using colored illustrations and is occupying an entirely new field.

—The Senate approved the nomination of Sr. Affonso de Carvalho as minister at Vienna on the 16th inst., two days after his death. Of course the Senate knew of his death, but no official advice having been received "red tape" required that an absurdity should be committed.

—On yesterday, the first anniversary of the tragic event that occurred at kilometre 65 on the Paraná railway, mass was said at the Gloria and Lagoon parish churches for the souls of the victims of the military murders committed in the state of Paraná by agents of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—It is stated that the Brazilian government has ordered the payment of 100,000\$000 to the government of Uruguay in compensation for damages caused by Brazilian soldiers in violation of the rights of neutrality in Uruguayan territory. A telegram of the 16th confirms this by announcing the payment of the said sum.

—A terrible offence occurred in one of the schools of the city on Friday last, the teacher actually cuffing one of his pupils. It does not appear that the future division was hurt in the least, but his dignity was deeply hurt and his position as a future career will be profoundly injured by the blow. Of course the incident was promptly denounced in the newspapers.

—On Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, near Itamaraty palace, there was a fight, on the 15th inst., between a policeman and two soldiers and the latter succeeded in disarming the former. An officer, assisted by some of the guards of the palace, arrested them, and the two soldiers were lodged in the guard-house of the 24th battalion of infantry, to which they belong.

—The passengers arriving here on the *Brasil, Orizaba and Iru* also complain of the treatment received at the Ilha Grande lazaretto. Why is it not possible for these sanitary and quarantine officials to conduct themselves like Christians? Under the banner of "sanitary precautions" they do things infinitely worse than the plagues they pretend to keep away.

—Admiral Julio de Noronha denies (*Diario Officiel*, 17th inst.) that he had anything to do with the shooting of prisoners on Enxadas and Paqueta islands after the surrender of 13th May, 1894. He says that those islands were under the control of the war department and were occupied by detachments of the army; the navy department had nothing whatever to do with the incidents occurring there.

—It is stated that the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian legation have arrived at an agreement in regard to some of the Italian claims, including those relating to murders and robberies committed by government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. It appears, however, that facts relating to military murders of Italians in Santa Catharina and Paraná and on the island of Ilhaqueirão, in this harbor, have recently come to light and are giving rise to new claims.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 18th inst. states that a dispatch, via Galveston, has been received there to the effect that Minister Salvador de Mendonça had declared to a newspaper reporter in Washington that a declaration of war against Brazil against Uruguay was imminent. He stated that the patience of Brazil is exhausted, and that he would be pleased to hear of a declaration of war. These strangely indiscreet expressions have excited much comment in Montevideo, and have been sharply criticised.

—According to a report just published, the insane asylum of this city has received since its inauguration in 1853 a total of 9,241 patients, of which 3,581 have died within its walls. The average residence of patients in the asylum exceeds ten years, on remaining there 41 years and 393 days. The annual expenditure is estimated at 593,525\$, the average daily cost of 848 patients being calculated at \$1824 each. This is certainly a very low average, considering the depreciation of the currency.

—At 4 o'clock a.m. on the 17th inst. a gentleman residing at No. 64 Rua do Dr. Balhões found in his house a burglar, whom he arrested and took to the nearest police station. On arriving there he was informed by the commander of the station that he could not receive the prisoner at the hour and was told to go away. He proceeded to do this, but stated that he would leave the prisoner in the hands of the police, since he knew of no more appropriate way of disposing of him. This angered the commander of the station, a police lieutenant, who after insulting and assaulting the gentleman caused him to be arrested and sent him to the police delegate, giving orders to the guard not to allow him to speak to any one on the way. He was brutally beaten by the guard and delivered to the police delegate, who sent him to the chief of police. The latter caused him to be released and is investigating the matter.

Miscellaneous.			
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150 do extens.	20	25 Moth. no Braz.	33
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To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, cannot be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

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Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O País*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having read your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZ.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith \$45.00 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO TROPILO DOS REIS.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Enclosed find the sum of \$500 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

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All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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Rio de Janeiro

TRY

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

KELLY, James—who left the East Indian, August 1894.

SUNDERLAND, or TOOLE, James William—who left Enghad December 1888 and worked as a Stevedore in Rio.

CONNELL, J. Max—last known address, Estação de São Simão.

SWIFT, Thomas Henry—ex Norwegian ship "Norsk Tromsø Victrola."

LEVAN, Thomas—said to have died in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th April 1895.

C. F. Ansell,
Acting British Consul General.

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1895		
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June 3	Daume	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 4	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo Southampton and Antwerp.

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